

SELECTED INFORMATION ON CONSUMER WELFARE IN THE USSR

See revised version 8 Apr 55

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1. Scope

The scope of this brief is restricted in a number of ways. The disparities discussed are disparities in gross basic money incomes. No attempt has been made to assess bonuses and other money income over and above that regularly received, nor has there been more than a passing effort to estimate other types of income such as income in kind received by collective farmers or housing privileges, automobiles, and other perquisites of rank. Expansion of the analysis to take these additional sources into account would undoubtedly widen the income disparities revealed. The same result would follow a broadening of the discussion to take into consideration the effect of taxes, for the Soviet tax structure, which features low (and essentially non-progressive) income tax rates and extremely high taxes upon consumption, aggravates rather than modifies the differentials.

The brief has also been restricted by confining the data relied on large to data either directly cited in speeches or other pronouncements by Soviet officials or fairly easily inferable therefrom. Moreover, where resort to inference has been necessary, with attendant uncertainties, an effort has been made to resolve the uncertainties so as to put the USSR in the most favorable possible light, and produce an estimate which, if it errs at all, may be said with fair confidence to err on the liberal side. This is particularly true of the deductions which produced the estimate of average 1953 wage.

On a number of counts, therefore, findings on disparities and 'real costs' contained in the Tables may be considered understatements. This is believed to make them more effective as instruments of propaganda.

2. Present Policy Respecting Income Differentials.

Official theory describes the present stage of development of the USSR as 'socialist'. Socialism is the stage of development of which the all-important function is the building of the productive capacity indispensable to advancement to the later, truly 'communist' stage. Building this capacity requires a policy of paying workers and other groups in accordance with

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NEXT REVIEW DATE: _____
AUTH: HR 10-2
DATE: 5-12-80 REVIEWER: 372044

the work they perform rather than their need, the latter being the principle of payment appropriate to the later stage of communism. In somewhat different terms--terms explicitly used in official speeches and other pronouncements--it requires appealing directly to personal self-interest. So Khrushchev, quoting Lenin, points to the necessity, during the period of transition, of building the economy--

".....not on the enthusiasm directly, but with the help of the enthusiasm born of the great revolution, on personal interest, on personal interestedness..." 1/

But since individuals differ widely in their personal interests, an appeal to this motivating force, to be successful in achieving its end of maximizing the productive effort, has to be differentiated, and a scale of rewards set up. Hence the wage scales, bonus systems, etc., which have become a common feature of Soviet life (and of which examples are to be found in Tables 2 and 3). Soviet officials recognize this need of differentiation implicitly in the heavy emphasis they place on piece rates, as contrasted with time rates, and in their concern in the face of any trend towards 'wage leveling'. 2/ The disparities indicated below are therefore instances of a pattern of income differentials not merely tolerated by the high command, but actively encouraged by it.

3. All Groups, Disparities in Money Incomes.

Some individuals in the Soviet Union as shown in Table 1 regularly earn nearly 20 times as much money per month as the average worker, about 65 times as much as the lowest-paid laborer, and nearly 80 times as much as the average collective farmer. The comparison with the collective farmer must be qualified by pointing out that income in kind received by him probably equals or even surpasses his money income. On the other hand, the head of a research institute at the top end of the scale also has ways of augmenting his regular money income too, as by royalties, prizes, consultants fees, and the like. 3/ Also, as is apparent from Table 7, there is considerable variation in the incomes of collective farmers. Hence the contrast shown in Table 1 is not unrealistic, at least as an indication of differences between extreme individual instances, even when other sources of income are taken into account.

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Table 1

USSR: Disparities in Money Incomes Between Averages for Workers and Collective Farmers and Some Extreme Cases ^{a/}
1953-54 (save where otherwise noted)

Category	Monthly Wage or Salary (Rubles)	Indexes	
		Average Worker=1	Average Collective Farmer=1
Head of Research Institute (1950) ^{4/}	13,000	19.3	78.8
Outstanding skilled miners (1948-9) ^{5/}	5-10,000	7.4 - 14.8	30.3 - 60.6
Director of Automobile Factory (1952) ^{6/}	7- 8,000	10.4 - 11.9	42.4 - 48.5
Opera star ^{7/}	6--7,000	8.9 - 10.4	36.4 - 42.4
University Professor ^{8/}	6,000	8.9	36.4
Director of Candy Factory ^{8/}	4,000	5.9	24.2
Engineers and Technicians ^{9/}	2,000 ⁺	3.0	12.1
Highly skilled workers ^{10/}	2,000 ⁺	3.0	12.1
Store saleswoman (1952) ^{11/}	900	1.3	5.5
Average industrial worker ^{b/}	790	1.2	4.8
Estimated Average for Worker ^{c/}	675	1.0	4.1
Unskilled Worker ^{11/}	600	0.9	3.6
Cleaning Woman ^{10/}	350	0.5	2.1
Messengers ^{10/}	310	0.5	1.9
Estimated Minimum for Worker ^{d/}	200	0.3	1.2
Estimated Average for Collective Farmer ^{c/}	165	0.2	1.0

- a. A few of the figures in this Table refer to years prior to 1953-4. These are included because disparities of the order they suggest are believed still to exist. See text for further comment.
- b. Mikoyan gave 1953 relative over 1940 as 219 percent. This has been applied to figure of 4,320 per year, which in turn has been derived by taking planned figure of 4,580 for 1941 and adjusting planned wages by estimated 6 percent for difference between planned wages for that year and actual 1940 levels.
- c. Average wage for 1940, for all categories of wage and salary earners, was officially given as 4,054 per year. On supposition this average for the aggregate rose somewhat less than average for workers in industry alone, this figure has been increased by 100 percent (as against 119 percent for latter--see previous footnote) and result rounded, to obtain counterpart for 1953.
- d. Based on range of 150-200 for 1950, assumption being minimum increased slightly between 1950 and 1953. ^{13/}
- e. A very crude calculation for money income (as opposed to total income, which includes income in kind as well) obtained by doubling total money income for collective farms, officially reported as 49.6 billion rubles in 1953 (Voprosy Ekonomiki, No. 11, 1954) and dividing by estimated 50 million collective farm workers. This expansion was carried out in order to make allowance for money

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income received through sales by the collective farmers on the free markets and from other sources. More refined computations indicate results are on the liberal side, but not far out of line. To arrive at a figure for average total income of a collective farmer, it is estimated the figure for money income would have to be doubled. The result thus obtained (330 rubles a month), it is to be noted, remains less than one-half of the estimated money income of the average worker.

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As suggested by Table 1, artists, authors, academicians, etc., tend to be the top money-earners. However, factory directors and top skilled workers, such as miners, are also paid well. Other interesting comparisons can be drawn from simply reading down the list and noting index numbers.

4. Workers.

a. Disparities.

Income disparities among workers are of several different orders: between branches of the economy, between industries, between different types of work in a given industry or between different areas in which a given type is performed. Being unable, within allotted confines of space and time, to deal thoroughly with each of these kinds, this brief has limited itself to a few short comments.

Between the best-paid and worst-paid branches of the economy, construction and agriculture respectively, the disparity in 1928 was almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. 14/ In 1935 it had narrowed almost to 2 to 1. 15/ No later data are known directly comparing branches.

Within industry the disparity between the highest and lowest-paid workers in 1934 was about 28 to 1, according to Abram Bergson in his study of Soviet wages. 16/ Since 1934 inequalities in industry are believed to have increased, Schwartz in 1950 estimating the ratio between top and bottom as 50 to 1 or even higher. 17/ Table 1 reproduces the specific estimates ('Outstanding skilled miners' and 'Estimated Minimum for Worker') upon which this ratio is based. Inasmuch as the wage structure has remained essentially stable since 1947, 18/ the current disparity between top and bottom workers in industry is believed to be of the general order of magnitude of this ratio.

Within a given industry, wages may be based on either time or piece rates. Payment according to the latter is the more favored and the more prevalent method. 19/ On both bases, wages are further differentiated by both region and rank. Exemplifying these differentiations are the schedules of time and piece rates for the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industries in 1950 shown in Tables 2 and 3. Zonal differences, as shown there, are not large, rates for the top zones being between 25 percent and 40 percent greater than rates for the bottom zone. Type of work differences are greater, rates for top categories ranging between 2 and 2.9 times as great as rates for

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Table 2

USSR: Time Rates for the Pay of Labor in the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industries a/ 1950

Rates of Tariff in Rubles and Kopeks according to Rank

Zone	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Ratio of VII to I
I b/	10-28	10-88	11-95	13-85	15-84	18-82	22-98	2.24
II c/	9-60	10-13	11-08	12-76	14-87	17-12	20-80	2.17
III d/	8-92	9-38	10-20	11-67	13-51	15-81	18-63	2.01
IV e/	8-24	8-63	9-34	10-59	12-15	14-11	16-45	2.00
Ratio of IV to I	1.25	1.26	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.33	1.40	

- a. "For the pay of labor of time-wage workers, employed in the system of enterprises of the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industries of the USSR for logging, floating, etc." 22/
- b. Includes, among other areas, Primorski and Khabarovsk Krays
- c. Includes, among other areas, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, Moscow, and Leningrad Oblasts.
- d. Includes, among other areas, Kuibishevsk and Smolensk Oblasts
- e. Includes, among other areas, the Moldavian SSR.

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Table 3

USSR: Piece Rates for the pay of labor in the Ministry
of the Timber and Paper Industries ^{a/}
1950

Zone	Grade (In Rubles)							Ratio of VII to I
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
I b/	11-33	12-03	13-29	15-53	17-94	21-44	25-94	2.29
II b/	10-53	11-15	12-27	14-25	16-34	19-44	23-38	2.22
III b/	9-73	10-27	11-24	12-07	15-13	17-44	21-22	2.18
IV b/	8-03	9-39	10-22	11-69	13-53	15-83	18-66	2.00
Ratio of IV to I	1.27	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.33	1.35	1.30	

- a. These represent the remuneration for a day's piece-work as defined by specific norms set for the particular function. ^{23/}
 b. For examples of areas included in this zone, see appropriate foot-note in Table 2.

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bottom categories. Piece rates are generally higher than time rates, their zonal and work-category differentiations also being somewhat greater. Further examples of grade and zonal differentials are to be found in CIA/RR PR-33, 8 June 53 (C), and certain publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 20/ One of these contrasts Soviet and American differentials in the hourly wage rates of production workers in the steel industry, finding Soviet ratios between highest and lowest skill levels to be about 3.5, as contrasted with an American counterpart of about 2.3. 21/

b. Real Costs.

Tables 4 and 5 contain estimates of real costs to the average Soviet worker of a selected food basket and selected consumer goods, 'costs' being given in terms of work time required to buy.

Table 4 estimates the time an average Soviet worker had to work in 1954 in order to buy a food basket which, according to results of an official survey, represented the typical consumption pattern of an average Soviet workers family in 1928, and compares this with the time he had to work to buy the same basket in 1928^{24/}. The Table shows this worker in 1954 had to work almost 34 hours a week, or more than two-thirds his total work-week of 48 hours, to buy the designated basket. It shows, furthermore, that this represents an expenditure of time almost 30 percent more than the outlay required in 1928. Inclusion of prices other than State prices would probably show an even greater disparity between the two years.

While the comparison is thus probably an understatement, given the terms in which it is cast, the limits to these terms should be strictly identified. It is particularly important to remember that the comparison says nothing about actual food budgets in 1954--and the ratio of actual food expenditures to total expenditures in that year was probably lower, and closer to 60 percent. Also, this comparison says nothing about number of workers per family--and it is known this ratio increased between the two years. Finally, it says nothing about intervening years--and the years since 1948 have witnessed a steady improvement in the status of the Soviet worker measured in the fashion. One can only imagine the depths of the Soviet living standard during this period.

Table h

USSR: Approximate worktime required to buy a week's supply of selected foods at State-fixed prices in Moscow, April 1, 1928, and April 1, 1954 a/

Food	: <u>Price (in rubles)</u> :		: <u>Quantity consumed</u> :	: <u>Approximate Worktime e/</u>		
			: per week by	: <u>In hours</u>		: 1954 as
	: 1928 b/	1954 c/	: 4-person family d/	: 1928	1954	: percent of 1928
Rye bread, 1 kg.	.080	1.24	9.84 kg.	2.71	3.70	137
Potatoes, " "	.085	.75	12.16 "	3.56	2.75	77
Beef, " "	.870	12.60	3.68 "	11.04	14.05	127
Butter, " "	2.430	26.75	.44 "	3.69	3.55	96
Sugar, " "	.620	9.09	1.80 "	3.85	4.95	129
Milk, 1 liter	.063	2.20	4.96 lit.	1.08	3.30	306
Eggs, per 10	.200	6.88	6.40 units	.44	1.35	307
ALL 7 FOODS - - - - -				26.37	33.65	128

a/ An adaptation of Table 2 of monograph by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1954", April, 1954 (U). 1954 average wage figure of 675 rubles per month (about 3.30 per hour), which is the figure used in Table 1 of this report, has been substituted for source's unofficial estimate of 600 per month, and worktime figures for this year appropriately adjusted. This has been done to obtain an estimate which, all relevant fragments of information taken into account, is almost certainly close to the true figure but on the liberal side. Because of this, and because also no consideration has been given to non-State prices (which exceeded State prices in 1954, and are believed to have done so by a larger measure than in 1928), the results shown in this Table are unquestionably understatements.

b/ Official Soviet prices from the People's Commissariat of Labor, as transmitted to the International Labor Office. International Labour Review, Volume 18, October-November 1928, pp. 657-660. These prices were lower than those in private trade which played a large role in workers' consumption, and their use may somewhat inflate the workers' real purchasing power at that time. On the other hand, it appears that Moscow food prices were noticeably higher than the national average in 1928; but Moscow goods were superior in quality (see Naum Jasny, The Soviet Economy During the Plan Era, 1951, p. 105).

c/ Official Soviet prices are taken from the first price-fixing Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, December 14, 1947 (published in Pravda, December 14, 1947) and are adjusted in conformity with the six percentage price reductions introduced by Decrees of February 28, 1949, February 28, 1950, February 28, 1951, April 1, 1952, April 1, 1953, and April 1, 1954. For full list of goods and prices, see Notes on Labor Abroad, February 1948. Moscow prices are on a slightly higher level than average prices for the USSR (See Naum Jasny, op. cit., p. 106). Prices of potatoes are not given in these decrees; before April 1954, according to reliable observers, they ranged from .45 to 1.00 ruble per kilogram in Moscow state stores; the figure here used is in the middle of the range.

d/ Weekly consumption figures per person in 1928 are from the International Labour Review, ibidem, p. 659; the average worker's family in 1928 was 4 persons (see Labor in the Soviet Union, by Solomon Schwarz, 1952, p. 145). The same percentage relationship between 1928 and 1954 would be obtained if the quantities for one person were used instead of the quantities for a family of four.

e/ The worktime is computed by multiplying quantity consumed by price and dividing the product by average hourly earnings. The legal Soviet work month is approximately 204 hours (six 8-hour days a week with allowance for holidays). In 1928, official national average earnings were 703 rubles per year (figure given in Trud v SSSR /Labor in USSR / Moscow, 1936, p. 17), or .29 ruble per hour; in 1954, the estimated national average earnings were about 675 rubles a month, or 3.31 rubles per hour.

USSR: Approximate worktime required to buy selected commodities at fixed state store prices in Moscow (April 1, 1954) and New York City (March 15, 1954) a/

Commodity	Price b/ (in rubles)	Unit	Approximate Worktime c/		Percent Moscow worktime is of N.Y.
			Moscow	N.Y. City	

Foods:

Rye bread, 1 kg. (2.2lb.)	1.24 ... Pound	Kg.	10 min. 22 "	6 min. d/ 13 ...	170
Potatoes, 1 kg.	.75 ... Pound	Kg.	6 min. 13 "	1-1/7 min. 2 1/2 " ...	520
Beef, average qual., 1 kg.	12.60 ... Pound	Kg.	104 min. 229 "	22 min 49 " ...	470
Butter, second qual., 1 kg.	26.75 ... Pound	Kg.	121 min. 486 "	26 min 57 " e/ ...	850
Sugar, 1 kg.	9.09 Pound	Kg.	75 min. 165 "	3 1/2 min 7-1/3 " ...	2310
Milk, 1 lit. (1.06 qt.)	2.20 Quart	Liter	37 min. 40 "	8 min 8-1/3 " ...	460
Eggs, per 10	6.88 Dozen	Per 10	150 min. 125 "	21 min 18 " ...	710
Tea, 100 grams (3 1/2 oz.)	9.33 Ounce	100 grams	48 min. 169 "	2 1/2 min 9 " ...	1880

Men's Wear:

Shirts, printed, cotton	66.00	Each	20 hrs.	1 hour	2000
Socks, part rayon, pair	10.00	Pair	160 min.	18 min.	900
Suits, wool, single-breasted	1,100.00	Each	42 days	3 days	1400
Overcoats, wool	1,100.00	Each	37 days	3 days	1200
Shoes, black calf, pair	290.00	Pair	11 days	1 day	1100

Women's Wear:

Dresses, cotton	52.00	Each	16 hours	2 hrs.	800
Suits, wool	515.00	Each	20 days	21 hrs.	700
Shoes, leather, pair	185.00	Pair	7 days	5-1/3 hrs.	1100

Other commodities:

Soap, toilet, 100 gram cake (3 1/2 oz.)	1.16	Each	21 min.	3 min.	700
Radio, 6 tubes, table	765.00	Each	28 days	13 hrs.	1700
Vodka, 0.75 liter (1/5 gal.)	22.40	Fifth	7 hrs.	2-1/3 hrs.	300
Tobacco, 50 gr. (1-3/4 oz.)	.82	Ounce 50 grams	8 min. 13 min.	3 1/2 min. 6 min.	250

- a/ An adaptation of Table 3 of monograph by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1954", April, 1954 (U). Soviet average wage figure of 675 rubles per month (about 3.30 per hour), which is the figure used in Table 1 of this report, has been substituted for sources' unofficial estimate of 600 per month, and Soviet worktime figures appropriately adjusted. This has been done to obtain an estimate, which, all relevant fragments of information taken into account, is almost certainly close to the true figure on the liberal side. Because of this, and because also no consideration has been given to free market prices (which were considerably higher than State prices), the results shown by the Table are unquestionably understatements.
- b/ Official Soviet prices are taken from the first price-fixing Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, December 14, 1947 (published in Pravda, December 14, 1947), and are adjusted in conformity with the six percentage price reductions introduced by Decrees of February 28, 1949, February 28, 1950, February 28, 1951, April 1, 1952, April 1, 1953, and April 1, 1954. For full list of goods and prices, see Notes on Labor Abroad, February 1948. Prices of potatoes are not given in these decrees; in Moscow before April 1954, according to reliable observers, they ranged from .45 to 1.00 ruble per kilogram in Moscow state stores; the middle of the range is used here.
- c/ Soviet worktime computed on the basis of the legal 204-hour month (six 8-hour days a week with allowance for holidays) of the majority of Soviet workers, and on estimated average earnings of 675 rubles a month. New York City worktime computed on basis of prices in New York on March 15, 1954, and on average gross earnings in mid-February of \$1.85 per hour of production workers in manufacturing. The manufacturing figure is used because of the unavailability of non-agricultural earnings data for New York City. However, the difference between the manufacturing and nonagricultural figures is not significant for the Moscow-New York comparisons.
- d/ For white bread.
- e/ First quality (92-93 score).

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Table 5 compares the average Muscovite and New York workers in respect to approximate work-time required to buy selected consumer goods. These comparisons, too, should be understood within the strict limits of the terms in which they are cast. 25/

5. Collective Farmers--Disparities in Money Incomes.

The money income of a collective farmer in the USSR comes from three sources: sales of his individual household produce on the collective farm, sales and deliveries to government procurement agencies, and payments for work performed as a member of the collective. No specific data have been found on disparities in income from the first two of these sources, although it is generally known that sales on the farm market vary widely, due to differences in accessibility of the market and other such factors. Data on disparities in income from the third source have, however, been found, and are believed to provide a fair gauge of general differentials.

Work performed for the collective is remunerated on what amounts to a piece-rate basis. Various specific tasks are graded according to presumed qualitative and quantitative differences and valued in terms of an arbitrary common denominator called a work-day, or trudoden. Weeding an acre of onions, for instance, may be assigned a value of one-half a work-day, while harvesting two acres of cotton may be assigned a value five times as much, or two and one-half work-days. The monetary value of a work-day unit for a specific farm is then arrived at by dividing the total number of work day units for all members of the farm into the total net farm income, and the individual worker paid accordingly. Differences in the different monetary payments for the work-day on various farms and in various areas thus give a measure of income differentials.

Tables 6 and 7 exhibit some of these differences. Table 6 contrasts workday values (not workday payments to the individual kolkhoznik) for various types of agricultural endeavour, the figures having been derived by dividing total gross income of the designated groups of collective farms from deliveries and sales to the State by total number of work-days expended. Table 7 contrasts actual cash payments per work-day. Table 6 is based directly upon official data, and specifically upon statements by Khrushchev. Table 7 comes

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USSR: Disparities in Collective Farm Work-day Values in various areas and for various crops in 1953 a/ 26/

Area	Crop	Gross Income From Deliveries and Sales to State (Rubles per Workday)	Index of Disparity (lowest payment equals one)
Central Asian Republics	Cotton	Top Rate36	9.0
Central Asian Republics	Cotton	Average Rate26.5	6.6
USSR	Technical Crops	Average Rate18	4.5
Central Asian Republics	Cotton	Low Rate17	4.3
Ukrainian Republic	Sugar Beet	Average Rate12	3.0
North Caucasus	Grain	Average Rate 8	2.0
USSR	Animal Husbandry	Average Rate 5	1.3
Ukrainian Republic	Animal Husbandry	Average Rate 4	1.0

a. Basis of calculation is described in text.

Table 7

USSR: Disparities in Work-day Payments in
Cash on Collective Farms in Moscow Oblast
1945-50 Averages

27/

<u>Kolkhoz or Area a/</u>	<u>Indexes of Disparities in Work-day Payments in Cash</u>	
	<u>Oblast Average equals 100</u>	<u>Lowest Payment equals 1</u>
Vladimir Ilyich Kolkhoz, Lenin Rayon	1230	49.20
Lenin Rayon	400	16.00
Pobeda Kolkhoz, Dmitrov Rayon	321	12.84
Stalin Kolkhoz, Zarsk Rayon	219	8.76
Kolonna Rayon	103	4.12
Oblast Average	100	4.00
Dmitrov Rayon	81	3.24
Lopasnja Rayon	51	2.04
Zarsk Rayon	25	1.00

a. There are 57 Rayons in Moscow Oblast. There were 6069 Kolkhozi before the amalgamations of 1950, 1668 afterwards.

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from a semi-official source. In the case of both Tables, the figures speak for themselves. Particularly interesting is the nearly 50 to 1 disparity between work-day payments of the most prosperous and least prosperous units of Moscow oblast mentioned in Table 7. Since this disparity separates extremes within Moscow oblast only, and the low extreme is an entire Rayon rather than an individual collective farm, it can safely be considered an understatement of the extreme disparity between individual collectives in the country as a whole.

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Sources

1. Report to Central Committee of the CPSU, "On Measures for the Further Development of the Agriculture of the USSR," 3 Sep 53 as found in Joint Press Reading Service, Moscow Daily Press Review No. 256, 13 Sep 53, Section B (U).
2. For a recent exemplification of this attitude, the reader is referred to Ye. Kapustin, "Distribution According to Labor--An Economic Law of Socialism", Voprosy Ekonomiki, No. 6, June, 1954, pp. 18-31, which is found in translated form in Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. VI, No. 30, 8 Sep 54, p. 6 (U). Attention is also drawn to Stalin's explicit repudiation of equalitarianism in a speech at 17th Party Congress in 1934. (Quoted in Michel Gorday, Visa to Moscow, N.Y. Knopf, 1952, p. 112.)
3. Harry Schwartz, Russia's Soviet Economy, New York, Prentice Hall, 1950, p. 467. (U).
4. Schwartz, op.cit., p. 467.
5. Ibid., citing following sources. Pravda, 8 Dec 48; Izvestia, 1 Sep 49, Trud, 1 Jan 49; and Zarya Vostoka, 26 Jul 49.
6. Jean Romeuf, Le Niveau de Vie en URSS., Paris, Presses Universitaires, 1954 citing Bulletin of Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Sep-Oct 1952.
7. Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 21, citing Pravda, 9 Jan 55, p. 2. Article in Pravda satirizes high salaries of opera stars, alleging one such on tour received 126,000 rubles for 14 performances--which presumably covered 3 weeks. This is described as 25 times 'the rate'. Rate is therefore computed as 5,040 rubles for a three week period, or between 6-7000 for a month.
8. Romeuf, op.cit., quoting Le Monde for 5 Dec 1953.
9. State/Moscow Despatch 35, 27 Jul 53 (C) This Despatch contains a list of 66 wage quotations taken from bulletin boards in Moscow and advertisements in the provincial press.
10. From Latvian Regional (Radio) Service in Riga, 26 Mar 54, cited in FEIS, Daily Report: USSR and Eastern Europe, 20 Apr 54, DD 6 (Official Use Only). Figures cited are implicitly averages for groups designated.
11. Romeuf, op.cit., quoting France-URSS, June, 1952.
12. Speech in Soviet of Nationalities, 27 April 1954, is quoted in FEIS, Daily Report: USSR and Eastern Europe, 28 Apr 54, CC-12 (Official Use Only).
13. Given by Schwartz, op.cit., p. 406.
14. Ibid., p. 464, quoting Sot. Stroi., pp. 512-3.
15. Ibid., p. 464, quoting same source.
16. The Structure of Soviet Wages, Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1946.
17. Schwartz, op.cit., p. 466.
18. CIA/RR FR-33, 8 June 53. (C).

19. Kasputin, op.cit., pp 6-7 in translation.
 20. Notably Notes on Labor Abroad, No. 27, Aug 1952 (U).
 21. Ibid.
 22. M.S. Khyeiker, Rascheti po zarabotnois platye na lysozagotovkakh, Moscow, Goslesbumizdat, 1950, pp. 5-6 (U).
 23. M.S. Khyeiker, op.cit., pp. 7-8 (U).
 24. For estimate of changes in real wages, 1928-1952, see Janet Chapman, "Real Wages in the Soviet Union 1928-1952." Review of Economics and Statistics May 1954, p. 134.
 25. For other Soviet American work-time comparisons, see State/OIR. Soviet Affairs Notes, No. 154, 30 Oct 53, pp. 2-3. (U).
 26. N.S. Khrushchev's Report to Central Committee of CPSU "On Measures for Further Development of the Agriculture of the USSR", 3 Sep 53.
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27. From Table 7 of A. N. ve and Roy D. Laird, "Kolkhoz Agriculture in the Moscow Oblast," The American Slavic and East European Review, Dec 1954, p. 361; all figures have been given or implied by Abramov in Socialistichesko selskoe khoz'jajstvo, No. 8, 1952.
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